

Farm Structure Survey 2009/2010
Survey on agricultural production
methods 2009/2010

National Methodological Report (NMR)

According to Art. 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 published in the Official Journal of the European Union L 321, p.14 of 1 December 2008

Member State: **CYPRUS**

FARM STRUCTURE SURVEY 2009/2010 SURVEY ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION METHODS 2009/2010 NATIONAL METHODOLOGICAL REPORT

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

- 1. CONTACTS**
- 2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY**
 - 2.1 National legislation
 - 2.2 Characteristics and reference period
 - 2.3 Survey organisation
 - 2.4 Calendar (overview of work progress)
 - 2.5 Population and frame
 - 2.6 Survey design
 - 2.7 Sampling, data collection and data entry
 - 2.7.1 Drawing the sample –for SAPM and/or OGA, if applicable
 - 2.7.2 Data collection and data entry
 - 2.7.3 Use of administrative data sources
 - 2.8 Specific topics
 - 2.8.1 Common Land
 - 2.8.2 Geographical reference of the holding
 - 2.8.3 Volume of water used for irrigation
 - 2.8.4 Other issues
 - 2.9 Response-burden policy
- 3. ACCURACY AND RELIABILITY OF THE DATA COLLECTED**
 - 3.1 Data processing, analysis and estimation
 - 3.1.1 Estimation and sampling errors – for SAPM and/or OGA, if applicable
 - 3.1.2 Non sampling errors ()
 - 3.1.3 Methods for handling missing or incorrect data items
 - 3.1.4 Control of the data
 - 3.2 Evaluation of results
 - 3.3 Data Revision Policy
- 4. ACCESSIBILITY AND PUNCTUALITY**
 - 4.1 Publications
 - 4.2 Timeliness and Punctuality
- 5. CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY**

ANNEXES

SUMMARY

The Statistical Service of Cyprus (CYSTAT) has been conducting a Census of Agriculture over the last 40 years or so, at approximately 10-year intervals. The main objective of these censuses was to enumerate the whole population of agricultural holdings in the country and to collect data on various basic characteristics of each holding. This population then, formed the agricultural register and was used for drawing samples of various sample surveys which were carried out on an annual basis during the periods between census years. In 2003, a farm structure census was carried out in the country, which was based, for the first time, on the guidelines and relevant regulations of the EU regarding farm structure surveys. This was considered of utmost importance in the light of the fact that Cyprus was becoming a full member of the EU only a year later. For the purposes of carrying out the census, CYSTAT sought the assistance of the National Statistical Service of Greece (NSSG) and the experience accumulated during the cooperation of CYSTAT with the NSSG proved very valuable in preparing and conducting the farm structure surveys of 2005 and 2007.

The FSS and SAPM 2010 was carried out in Cyprus based on the Regulation No 1166/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council, which requests that in 2010 Member States shall carry out surveys on the structure of Agricultural Holdings (FSS) and a survey on agricultural production methods used by agricultural holdings (SAPM).

The FSS 2010 aimed at collecting information on the structure and typology of agricultural farms as well as their agricultural activities. This information was collected through a paper questionnaire, which included all the characteristics set out by the Regulation No. 1166/2008. The Farm Structure Survey 2010 was conducted as a census and the Survey of Agricultural Production Methods as a sample survey, which was selected with the method of stratified systematic random sampling. The sample was drawn from the farm register, which was prepared based on the Census of Agriculture 2010.

Both surveys were conducted by the Agricultural Statistics Section of the Statistical Service of Cyprus and were partly funded by grants of the European Union. The project was organized by a four-member project team under the supervision and guidance of the head of the Agricultural Statistics section of the Statistical Service of Cyprus. A total number of 165 persons worked on the project, the majority of whom were casual employees recruited only for the purposes of the project. Most of the casual employees had worked previously on the Farm Structure Survey of 2007 and were, therefore, experienced in this area. Preparatory work commenced in early 2010 and the collection and data entry took place in the last quarter of 2010 and the first half of 2011. Data analysis for EUROFARM purposes was done in the period September 2011 to March 2012. Further analysis of the data is envisaged to be completed over the next few months.

Considerable emphasis was given to coverage aspects of the survey and to the quality of the collected data. This was achieved through the implementation of a multi-stage checking process both for purposes of coverage and for purposes of minimizing errors on the questionnaires. The timing of the checking process, the corrections and data entry were also carefully planned in order to minimize the time lag between the visit to the respondent and the re-visits for corrections where such re-visits were deemed necessary.

1. CONTACTS

Contact organisation	Statistical Service of Cyprus (CYSTAT)
Contact organisation unit	Agricultural Section of Statistical Service of Cyprus
Contact name	Mr Damianos Pitiris, Ms Loukia Alexandrou
Contact person function	Mr Damianos Pitiris (General organization and supervision), Ms Loukia Alexandrou (Technical responsibility, methodology, database management and dissemination)
Contact mail address	Michalaki Karaoli Street, 1444 Nicosia, Cyprus
Contact email address	lalexandrou@cystat.mof.gov.cy
Contact phone number	+35722602205, +35722605124

2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 National legislation

The legal basis for the conduct of the FSS, as indeed for the conduct of all Statistical Surveys carried out by CYSTAT, is the National Statistics Law of 2000.

The law is very explicit in terms of the obligation of agricultural holders in providing the requested information, whereas, it is equally explicit in terms of the obligation of CYSTAT in treating all collected information as confidential. Furthermore, the law allows CYSTAT to have access to administrative records and this has proved very useful for cross-checking purposes especially in terms of coverage of the Survey. On the other hand, enumerators signed specific declarations at the central and district judicial offices through which their responsibility to treat all information confidential was confirmed. Finally, enumerators were also issued a special identity card by CYSTAT, which they used during their visits to agricultural holders in order to prove that the survey was officially carried out by CYSTAT.

2.2 Characteristics and reference period

Agricultural holdings were considered and surveyed only if they have utilised agricultural area equal or greater than one decare (1 decare = 0,1 ha) or which has at least half decare in greenhouse or owns animals, and specifically one or more cows or a total of two or more other large animals of any kind and age (such as horses, camels) or a total of five and more small animals of any age and gender (such as goats, sheep, pigs) or fifty and more poultry, or twenty and more beehives, or five and more ostriches, or ten or more rabbit breeding females.

The reference period of the survey was October 1, 2009 until September 30, 2010, for the livestock characteristics was November 1, 2010. This reference period has also been used during

previous censuses and, thus, allowed a good comparison with the past results. The reference period for the benefit of the holding for rural development measures was years 2007, 2008 and 2009.

The FSS and SAPM 2010 questionnaires were drawn up based on the characteristics as these are set by the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1166/2008. The Handbook on implementing FSS and SAPM definitions (version 8) and the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1200/2009 was also used in order to define the characteristics included on the questionnaire. The data entry software was designed by the responsible personnel of the Agricultural section of the Statistical Service of Cyprus and the questionnaire remained basically the same as that of 2007, with the addition of some characteristics that had to be collected in the FSS 2010 and the deletion of unnecessary ones based on previous FSS. Specifically, sugar beet, rice, cotton, rape and turnip rape, soya, linseed, flax, hemp, energy crops and genetically modified crops do not exist in Cyprus, therefore, are not included in the survey. Moreover, some other characteristics, i.e. rye, grain maize, fodder roots and brassicas, sunflower, equipment for renewable energy, are considered non-significant (NS) based on previous FSS surveys because of their small area (less than 0,5 decares), but are included in the survey. Both questionnaires are attached to the appendix of this report.

Some characteristics were added to the questionnaire which are not mentioned in EC 1166/2008 but are necessary for national purposes. These were the following:

- 1) first name and surname, personal identification code and contact details of the holders;
- 2) detailed data on agricultural crops were recorded with respect to the different municipalities where the actual area was located;
- 3) areas were recorded on lentils, chick peas, cowpeas, haricot beans, favetta and vicos, beetroot, dasheen (kolocasi), groundnuts, irrigable and non-irrigable olives, different kinds of fruit trees, nuts and citrus fruits, carob trees;
- 4) number of livestock on horses, donkeys, turkeys, ducks, geese, ostriches and partridges;

The FSS questionnaire was divided into nine main parts each of which dealt with specific characteristics of the holdings as follows:

(I) General characteristics of the holding

This part of the questionnaire deals with information regarding the identity of the holding and the holder, details on the operation of the holding, some special characteristics of the holding and the holder and general characteristics of the land of the holding and its geographical distribution. More specifically, the collected information includes the identification number of the holding (which is unique for every farm), personal details of the holder such as name, address, age, etc, the legal status of the holding and general aspects regarding its management, the level of education in agricultural issues of holders or managers of holdings and their training, the basic categories of the total land of holdings, the purpose of agricultural production of the holding, general characteristics of utilized land and the geographical distribution of all the land of the holding, as well as the geo-coordinates of the holding. In the latter case, the area of the holding is recorded according to the district, municipality or community in which it is located along with the kind of agricultural activity that takes place in each area. It determines the relationship between the holder's place of residence and the places where the holding's area is located.

- (II) Breakdown of areas of the holding by type
In this part, information is collected regarding the cultivated area by type of crop. The types of crops are divided into four categories: arable crops, kitchen gardens, permanent grasslands and pastures and permanent crops. All of these categories include details of specific crops all of which correspond to the list of characteristics set out in the relevant regulation.
- (III) Systems, organic farming and other environmental elements
This part of the questionnaire collected information on the land irrigated, whether the holder is using organic production methods and, if yes, in what crop or type of livestock and in how many decares or how many animals.
- (IV) Livestock
In this section, data were collected in relation to animals, poultry and other birds. The collected information regards goats, sheep, bovine, pigs, poultry, rabbits, beehives and various other birds and animals. The data in this section referred to November 1st, 2010 in contrast to all the rest of the data in the questionnaire which referred to the period of October 1st, 2009 to September 30th, 2010.
- (V) Agricultural machinery, installation and electronic equipment
All information regarding equipment used on the holdings was collected in this section of the questionnaire. In this part information on whether the holder used equipment for renewable energy production was also collected.
- (VI) Labour force
All employment data were gathered in this part of the questionnaire. The collected information related to employment of household members, to permanent and seasonal employment, to unpaid work and to workers paid by contractors.
- (VII) Other gainful activities
This part of the questionnaire included questions aiming to identify any additional activities of the holdings over and above their normal activities, directly related to the holding. The importance of the other gainful activities directly related to the holding, specifically the percentage of the final output of the holding, is also recorded.
- (VIII) Support for rural development
Information was collected on whether or not the holding has benefited from rural development measures during the last three years (from 2007 and on) according to a certain set of standards and rules.
- (IX) Information about the interview
Finally, in the last part, information was collected on the interview, such as the person giving the information, the date of the interview and some general observations or comments.

Finally, it is noted that only paper questionnaires were used and all information was collected during the period September 2010 – April 2011 through personal interviews.

The SAPM questionnaire begins with some general characteristics of the holder and the holding and is then divided into ten sections each of which dealt with specific characteristics of the holding as follows:

- (I) Tillage methods
This section refers to the area treated by the respective tillage methods and includes the area of arable land sown/cultivated in the reference year.
- (II) Soil conservation
This section includes the area of arable land sown/cultivated in the reference year and is recorded according to the way it is covered with plants or residuals or is left bare in the winter.
- (III) Landscape features
Information is collected about linear elements maintained or established by the farmer during the last three years before the reference day.
- (IV) Irrigation
Information is collected about the average utilized agricultural area of the holding which has been irrigated during the last three years, including the reference year, as well as the method of irrigation and the source of the water used on the holding.
- (V) Distribution of the utilized agricultural area of the holding
This section records separately the total area, the irrigated area and the geographical code of the location of each one of the crops that are cultivated by the holding during the reference period of the survey.
- (VI) Animal grazing
This section of the questionnaire collected information about grazing on the holding including the area and amount of time, and the grazing on pastures of common land including the number of heads and also the amount of time.
- (VII) Animal housing
The average number of animals in the animal houses during the reference year is recorded in this section, by type of animal.
- (VIII) Manure application
In this section, the total utilized agricultural area which had manure application is recorded, separately for slurry and solid manure.
- (IX) Manure storage and treatment facilities
All information about the storage facilities used from the holding during the reference year is recorded in this section of the questionnaire.
- (X) Information about the interview
Finally, in the last section, information was collected on the interview, such as the person giving the information, the date of the interview and some general observations or comments.

2.3 Survey organisation

The organization of the FSS and SAPM 2010 was undertaken entirely by the section of Agricultural Statistics of CYSTAT. A four-member team was formed in January 2010 comprising four permanent members of the staff of the Agricultural Section under the direct guidance and supervision of the head of the section. Each member was given clear instructions relating to their duties and responsibilities together with a planned time-table which set out the target dates for completing the various tasks. Despite the fact that each member of the team was assigned specific tasks, the team met frequently (at least once a week) in order to brief each other on work progress and to exchange views on problems arising during the work. This proved very useful in achieving homogeneity in respect of the way concepts were understood, in assuring that progress of the work was well-balanced and in continuity of the work as it had become possible for the work of each member to continue even in cases of absence, as supervision of this work could easily be undertaken by the other members of the team.

Specifically, the four members of the team were assigned the following general tasks:

- (I) The first member was assigned the task of preparing the basic and the supplementary questionnaire ensuring an exhaustive coverage of the list of characteristics. The same member was also assigned the task of organizing the data entry.
- (II) The other three members of the team were responsible for the collection of the data, each person for a different district of Cyprus. In this context they recruited and supervised all the necessary casual personnel and were assisted by district officers of CYSTAT.

The training of the enumerators and area supervisors was undertaken by all four members of the team but the main responsibility was shouldered by the member responsible for the questionnaires and data entry. It is noted that training took place in a multi-stage process. At the first stage, district officers were trained by the first member of the team. At the second stage, the district officers and area supervisors attended the training course of the team. Finally, at a third stage, area supervisors had the responsibility of training the enumerators in the presence and under the guidance of district officers and the team members. In doing so, district officers had attended the training course three times, area supervisors two times and enumerators one time. This ensured a more efficient implementation of the checking process (explained in detail in section 3.1.4 below) since people were hierarchically in a better position to check, correct and direct the work of personnel under their responsibility.

In total 165 people worked in the FSS 2010. The status and responsibilities of these employees are shown below:

project leader	- 1 employee, the head of the Agricultural Statistics Section
project team	- 4 employees, permanent staff members of the Agricultural Statistics Section
district officers	- 3 permanent employees, members of the project team
area supervisors	- 22 casual employees
data collection	- 132 casual employees
district checking units	- 6 casual employees
central checking unit	- 3 permanent employees and 4 casual employees
data entry	- 7 casual employees
data analysis for Eurofarm purposes	- 3 permanent employees (1 member of the project team, 1 permanent employee of the Agricultural

data analysis for other purposes

Statistics Section and 1 permanent employee of the
Data processing unit of CYSTAT)
- 1 permanent employee, member of the project
team

It is noted that the total number of employees above sums up to over 165 people due to the fact that the project team members appear in more than one of the various categories of work responsibilities.

The same team that was formed in January 2010 had also the responsibility of the Survey of Agricultural Production Methods. Each member of the team was assigned specific tasks and the team met once a week in order to brief each other on work progress and to exchange views on problems arising. The four members of the team were assigned the same tasks and responsibilities as in FSS and the survey organization was of the same context.

The training of the enumerators and area supervisors took place in a two-stage process. At the first stage, district officers were trained by the first member of the team and district officers had the responsibility of training the area supervisors and the enumerators

In total 84 people worked in the SAPM 2010. The status and responsibilities of these employees are shown below:

project leader	- 1 employee, the head of the Agricultural Statistics Section
project team	- 4 employees, permanent staff members of the Agricultural Statistics Section
district officers	- 3 permanent employees, members of the project team
area supervisors	- 11 casual employees
data collection	- 53 casual employees
central checking unit	- 6 casual employees
data entry	- 5 casual employees
data analysis for Eurofarm purposes	- 3 permanent employees (1 member of the project team, 1 permanent employee of the Agricultural Statistics Section and 1 permanent employee of the Data processing unit of CYSTAT)
data analysis for other purposes	- 1 permanent employee, member of the project team

2.4 Calendar (overview of work progress)

(I) January – June 2010

- (a) Preparation of basic and supplementary questionnaires of FSS
- (b) Preparation of the data entry process by repeated tests of a software program designed by a member of the project team. At this stage all the necessary hardware equipment was also set up in a special room at the central offices of CYSTAT and at the district office of Nicosia.
- (c) Preparations by the staff of Agricultural section of CYSTAT for the conduct of a pilot survey in order to test the questionnaire and other parameters of the survey.

(II) June – July 2010

- (a) Recruitment, training and carrying out of the pilot survey among 200 agricultural holdings
- (b) The pilot survey was analyzed and discussed by the staff of the Agricultural Section of CYSTAT

(III) August 2010

- (a) Preparation and printing of all relevant documents used in the Survey.
- (b) Obtaining and distributing the questionnaires, documents and other stationery materials to district offices.
- (c) District officers were briefed on all administrative matters relating to the conduct of the survey. They were shown and explained all the documents that should be used.
- (d) Interviews and recruitment of area supervisors and enumerators. These were done by district officers who were given instructions to give priority to those persons who had worked previously for the Farm Structure Surveys, whose work had been evaluated in the range of satisfactory to very satisfactory.
- (e) One week's training of the district officers, area supervisors and the checking units. Three days were devoted to the questionnaire and two days to administrative procedures that should be followed during the survey. The training was provided by the project team at the district offices of CYSTAT in Nicosia.
- (f) One week's training to enumerators. Three days were devoted entirely to the questionnaire and to coverage aspects of the survey and two days for completing a real questionnaire and discussing it with the area supervisors. This training was provided by the project team in two groups of employees, the first group comprising enumerators of the districts of Nicosia and Larnaca and the second group comprising enumerators of Lemesos and Paphos. The first group was trained first by the team at the central offices of CYSTAT in Nicosia and the second in Lemesos.

(IV) September 2010 – April 2011

- (a) Data collection.
 - (b) Data checking. This was done through a multi-stage process explained in section 3.1.4. below
 - (c) Coverage checking
 - (d) Data entry
- All of the above stages of work were carried out con-currently.

(V) February 2011 – April 2011

- (a) Preparation of SAPM questionnaire
- (b) Preparation of the data entry process and of a software program designed by a member of the project team.

(VI) May – June 2011

- (a) SAPM data collection, checking and entry.
- (b) Final checks of the FSS data entry process

(c) Merging of all data and preparing for the data analysis for FSS

(VII) July – August 2011

- (a) Final checks of the data and preliminary results sent to Eurostat for FSS
- (b) Commencement of data analysis for other purposes

(VIII) September 2011 – March 2012

- (a) Corrections and data analysis for EUROFARM purposes
- (b) EUROFARM data sent to Eurostat

(IX) June 2012 – November 2012

- (a) Final checks of the SAPM data entry process
- (b) Merging of all data and preparing for the data analysis for SAPM

(X) December 2012

- (a) Corrections and data analysis for EUROFARM purposes
- (b) EUROFARM data sent to Eurostat

2.5 Population and frame

• Population

The target population may be considered as consisting of two distinct parts. The first refers to urban areas where the target population consisted of all agricultural holders residing in these areas as recorded in the farm register. The second part refers to rural areas where all houses were visited through the door-to-door method. The population of the holdings resulted from the census of 2003, and the updating of that register using the FSS of 2005 and 2007, as well as using information from a variety of administrative sources and other annual surveys of the Statistical Service, such as the crop and animal surveys. Every time that such a survey was completed, new holdings that were encountered were added to the register, holdings that ceased to exist were eliminated from the register and changes to the basic characteristics of holdings were updated in the register. Taking into account all the information, the total target population for FSS 2010 was expected to reach 39.000 holdings. At the completion of the survey, 38.859 holdings were covered, thereby, not deviating from the original estimate. It is also noted that the results of the survey are now considered to be the new updated register of agricultural holdings, replacing the old register entirely. As the results of the Census 2010 were used to replace entirely the old register, there has been no need to correct or up-date the old register nor to compare the new and the old.

For the purpose of the census 2010 and the survey of agricultural production methods 2010, exactly the same definition was used and the target population comprised of all those agricultural holdings which satisfied the definition as described in section 2.2 above. For that matter, the definition of a holder remained also the same and reads as follows:

“A holder of an agricultural holding is the natural person (or group of natural persons) or the legal person who is legally and economically responsible for the holding.”

- **Frame** ⁽¹⁾

The FSS 2010 was intended for full coverage of the target population so that no sample needed to be drawn. This goal was achieved by dividing the total area of the country into two main parts: urban and rural.

In the case of rural areas, the survey was carried out from door to door, thereby guaranteeing an exhaustive coverage. All questionnaires completed in rural areas were also checked against the existing register mentioned above in order to identify and/or explain any changes in those holdings which were included on the register. Such checks were not possible, of course, in the case of new holdings for which no prior information was available. However, it must be pointed out that in the case of rural areas, all households were visited with the assistance of the community authorities and the local council. This ensured not only that all households were fully covered but also that the population in each village was encouraged by its local authorities to cooperate with the enumerators and to provide truthful information. In the case of urban areas this was not possible. The coverage in urban areas was based on the updated agricultural register. As mentioned above, the register of agricultural holders was created based on the census 2003, and was updated using FSS 2005 and 2007, other annual surveys and using information from a wide variety of sources. The following sources were used for this purpose:

1. Cows register, prepared by the Statistical Service
2. Sheep and goats register, prepared by the Statistical Service
3. Vines register, prepared by the Statistical Service
4. Flower growers register, prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture
5. Census of Agriculture, 2003, prepared by the Statistical Service
6. Property tax registers, prepared by every community council in rural areas. These registers refer to catalogues of people owning property within the area of jurisdiction of every community and for which the owners are charged some kind of task irrespective of whether the owners are permanent residents of the community or not. These registers proved very useful at a later stage in identifying holders residing in urban areas.
7. Rabbits register, prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture
8. Cereals and crops register, prepared by the Statistical Service
9. Pigs register, prepared by the Statistical Service
10. Cyprus Agricultural Payment Organization register

From this register, those holders living in urban areas were identified and a catalogue of these holders, which included their name, address, telephone number and various characteristics of their holding, was formed and used for the purposes of the survey. It is noted that this register which was prepared prior to the commencement of the data collection, contained information from surveys carried out after 2003 such as vines, cereals, fruit and livestock surveys, which were used in order to edit the farm register. It is noted that this editing process resulted only in minor changes in some characteristics of the enlisted holdings but no need arose either for the elimination of any of the listings or for the addition of new ones. Elimination or addition of new holdings, however, was quite significant when the register was updated on the basis of the administrative sources mentioned above and especially on the basis of the register obtained from the Cyprus Agricultural Payment Organization, which includes all those who actively engage in agricultural activities and who apply for financial support from this organization. Instructions

⁽¹⁾ The *frame* is the listing or listings of units that delimit, identify, and allow access to the elements or sets of elements of the target population.

were also given to all staff involved in the survey, to report all the cases of holders that come to their attention and whose holding was not in their area of responsibility so that it could be checked whether such holders were covered elsewhere.

The farm register proved very useful in two ways. First, it helped to minimize under-coverage because it was a significant tool in identifying holders in urban areas. Second, the register played a major role in avoiding duplicate recordings of holdings. This was achieved by checking key variables on the questionnaires against the information on the register. Though rare, the danger of duplicate recordings emerged in those cases where the holding belonged to two or more persons who lived in different areas.

2.6 Survey design

The objective of the Census 2010 was to cover the population exhaustively. For this purpose the population was stratified by geographical area, that is, it was divided into two main strata: urban and rural areas. In the case of rural areas, exhaustiveness was achieved through the door to door process of data collection. In the case of urban areas, exhaustiveness was more difficult to achieve due to the fact that visits did not take place on a door to door basis. However, the large volume of information that was provided from the farm register assisted in minimizing the number of cases lost.

From the start of the project, the training of all those involved in the survey was considered very important for the following reasons:

- (a) Good training of interviewers minimised ambiguity in the treatment of cases with rare characteristics and ensured homogeneity in the interpretation of questions and answers. For example, in the case of holdings consisting only of a few trees, some of the holders, whose main occupation is not Agriculture, are known to collect none or only a part every year, leaving the rest on trees. Through training every interviewer treated each such case as a holding if the holder collects at least part of the crop, whereas if the holder collects none of the crop, the case did not comprise a holding. In the case that the owner of such a plot did not collect any of the crop, but the crop was collected by friends and relatives of the holder, the case was again recorded as a holding.
- (b) Good training of interviewers increased the average number of questionnaires per day, per person, thus minimizing the total costs of data collection and the overall time needed for this purpose.
- (c) Good interviewer training increased the rate of data entry, as the number of questionnaires identified by the software program as problematic or containing inaccuracies was kept to a minimum.
- (d) Apart from interviewers, the training of area supervisors, district officers and the project team was considered particularly important due to the fact that these personnel would be in a position to carry out checks on the collected information quickly and efficiently. These checks, which were carried out extensively and on an everyday basis during the first two weeks of the data collection, ensured that the weaknesses of each interviewer were identified at the very early stages of the survey. This ensured that repetition of such mistakes was limited considerably.

Taking into account all of the above reasons, a training cycle of 10 days duration was implemented and repeated three times prior to the commencement of data collection. First, the project team, comprising of the staff of the Agricultural Section of CYSTAT were trained by the project management team. Second, the project team was assigned the responsibility of training the team of district officers and of area supervisors. This training was done in the presence of the head of the Agricultural Statistics Section. Finally, during the third repetition of training cycle, the interviewers and data entry operators along with the area supervisors were trained by the project team and district officers. It is noted that the data entry operators were in a position not only to identify mistakes or problems on the questionnaires through the aid of the software program, but also to understand in most cases the nature of the problem and through a direct co-operation with area supervisors to correct mistakes relatively quickly.

A few days prior to the commencement of data collection, announcements were made in the local press regarding the survey and asking agricultural holders to co-operate with enumerators. On the other hand, after the data collection had started, supervisors were instructed to contact the chairman of each local community council a few days prior to visiting any specific community and to explain the purpose of the survey and ask for their assistance in order to ensure smooth cooperation of the community's residents during data collection. This action also ensured that respondents were reminded for the carrying out of the FSS 2010 and this proved useful, especially in those cases where visits to a community were carried out well after the announcements in the press and the commencement of data collection. It is reminded that data collection lasted almost seven months.

The Survey of Agricultural Production Methods 2010 was carried out using stratified random sampling. The Standard Output for each holding was estimated and a provisional typology was prepared in order to draw the sample for the survey. Based on this typology, holdings were selected on the basis of a stratified, systematic random sampling method.

2.7 Sampling, data collection and data entry

2.7.1 Drawing the sample –for SAPM and/or OGA, if applicable

As mentioned above, the sample was drawn using a stratified random sampling. According to the budget available to the Agricultural Sector of the Statistical Service of Cyprus, it was decided that the total sample size should be about 7.200 holdings from the total of 38.859 farms. More specifically the stratification and sampling procedure was based on the following steps:

- (a) At a first stage, a Standard Output for each holding was calculated using the standard output coefficients. These coefficients were applied on data collected by the Census on the utilized agricultural area of holdings and the number and kind of animals. These data were already available at the start of the SAPM survey since in May 2011, as the collection and data entry of the Census data had already been completed by April 2011 as mentioned in section 2.4 above.
- (b) At a second stage, all holdings were divided into 4 groups according to their Standard Output as follows: $0 \leq SO \leq 20.000$, $20.000 < SO \leq 50.000$, $50.000 < SO \leq 100.000$ and $SO > 100.000$. Then it was decided to take 1/7 from the first and second groups, 1/5 from the third group and 1/3 from the fourth group. At the end of the process, a sample was drawn comprising 7.146 holdings. Overall, the sample represented the 40% of total utilised agricultural area and the 47% of the total number of animals. More specifically, 46% of the

total area of cereals, 46% of the total area of potatoes, 52% of the total area of oilseed, 29% of the total area of permanent outdoor crops, 53% of the total area of vegetables, melons strawberries and flowers and 43% of the total area of temporary grass and permanent grassland were covered in the survey. Furthermore, 58% of total bovine population, 51% of total number of sheep and goats, 38% of total pig population and 47% of total poultry were also covered in the survey.

Please provide information in the following tables:

Note that Cyprus is NUTS1 region

NUTS2 regions with more than 10000 holdings
Crop characteristics:

Precision requirements	Field codes	NUTS2 regions			
		CY			
Number of holdings in the NUTS2 region		38859			
UAA, ha of the NUTS2 region	A_3_1	118398			
Area of cereals in ha in the NUTS2 region	B_1_1	33277			
% Cereals in the UAA of the NUTS2 region		28%			
Area of potatoes and sugar beet in ha in the NUTS2 region	B_1_3 + B_1_4	4174			
% potatoes and sugar beet in the UAA of the NUTS2 region		3,5%			
Area of oilseed crops in ha in the NUTS2 region	B_1_6_4 + B_1_6_5 + B_1_6_6 + B_1_6_7 + B_1_6_8	48			
% oilseed crops in the UAA of the NUTS2 region		0%			
Area of permanent outdoor crops in ha in the NUTS2 region	B_4 - B_4_7	31332			
% permanent outdoor crops in the UAA of the NUTS2 region		26,5%			
Area of fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries, flowers in ha in the NUTS2 region	B_1_7 + B_1_8	4069			
% fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries, flowers in the UAA of the NUTS2 region		3,4%			
Area of temporary grass and permanent grassland in ha in the NUTS2 region	B_1_9_1 + B_3	2529			
% temporary grass and permanent grassland in the UAA of the NUTS2 region		2,1%			

Livestock characteristics:

Precision requirements		Field codes	NUTS2 regions			
			CY			
LSU in the NUTS2 region						
Bovine animals (all ages)	Number of Bovine animals in the NUTS2 region, in LSU	$C_{2_1} \cdot 0.4 + C_{2_2} \cdot 0.7 + C_{2_3} \cdot 0.7 + C_{2_4} + C_{2_5} \cdot 0.8 + C_{2_6} + C_{2_99} \cdot 0.8$	39231			
	% of the LSU in the NUTS2 region					
	% of national share of bovine animals in LSU		19,7%			
Sheep and goats (all ages)	Number of Sheep and goats in the NUTS2 region, in LSU	$C_{3_1} \cdot 0.1 + C_{3_2} \cdot 0.1$	50913			
	% of the LSU in the NUTS2 region					
	% of national share of sheep and goats in LSU		25,6%			
Pigs	Number of Pigs in the NUTS2 region, in LSU	$C_{4_1} \cdot 0.027 + C_{4_2} \cdot 0.5 + C_{4_99} \cdot 0.3$	76604			
	% of the LSU in the NUTS2 region					
	% of national share of pigs in LSU		38,4%			
Poultry	Number of Poultry in the NUTS2 region, in LSU	$C_{5_1} \cdot 0.007 + C_{5_2} \cdot 0.014 + C_{5_3} \cdot 0.030$	32483			
	% of the LSU in the NUTS2 region					
	% of national share of poultry in LSU		16,3%			

NUTS2 regions with less than 10000 holdings
 Crop characteristics:

Precision requirements	Field codes	NUTS2 regions			
Number of holdings in the NUTS2 region					
Associated NUTS1 region					
Number of holdings of the associated NUTS1 region					
UAA, ha of the associated NUTS1 region	A_3_1				
Area of cereals in ha in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings	B_1_1				
% Cereals in the UAA of the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings					
Area of potatoes and sugar beet in ha in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings	B_1_3 + B_1_4				
% potatoes and sugar beet in the UAA of the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings					
Area of oilseed crops in ha in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings	B_1_6_4 + B_1_6_5 + B_1_6_6 + B_1_6_7 + B_1_6_8				
% oilseed crops in the UAA of the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings					
Area of permanent outdoor crops in ha in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings	B_4 - B_4_7				
% permanent outdoor crops in the UAA of the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings					
Area of fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries, flowers in ha in the NUTS2 region	B_1_7 + B_1_8				
% fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries, flowers in the UAA of the NUTS2 region					
Area of temporary grass and permanent grassland in ha in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings	B_1_9_1 + B_3				
% temporary grass and permanent grassland in the UAA of the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings					

Livestock characteristics:

		NUTS2 regions			
Precision requirements					
Precision requirements		Field codes			
LSU in the associated NUTS1 region					
Bovine animals (all ages)	Number of Bovine animals in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings, in LSU	$C_{2_1} \cdot 0.4 + C_{2_2} \cdot 0.7 + C_{2_3} \cdot 0.7 + C_{2_4} + C_{2_5} \cdot 0.8 + C_{2_6} + C_{2_99} \cdot 0.8$			
	% of the LSU in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings				
	% of national share of bovine animals in LSU				
Sheep and goats (all ages)	Number of Sheep and goats in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings, in LSU	$C_{3_1} \cdot 0.1 + C_{3_2} \cdot 0.1$			
	% of the LSU in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings				
	% of national share of sheep and goats in LSU				
Pigs	Number of Pigs in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings, in LSU	$C_{4_1} \cdot 0.027 + C_{4_2} \cdot 0.5 + C_{4_99} \cdot 0.3$			
	% of the LSU in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings				
	% of national share of pigs in LSU				
Poultry	Number of Poultry in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings, in LSU	$C_{5_1} \cdot 0.007 + C_{5_2} \cdot 0.014 + C_{5_3} \cdot 0.030$			
	% of the LSU in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings				
	% of national share of poultry in LSU				

2.7.2 Data collection and data entry

Data collection was carried out through paper questionnaires in both surveys, which were filled out by interviewers during personal visits to the respondents. For the purpose of the Census, each area supervisor was responsible for a group of about 10 interviewers and was allocated a specific area to cover. Area supervisors, in turn, allocated to every interviewer specific communities in the case of rural areas and a catalogue of addresses in the case of urban areas which the interviewer was then responsible to cover. Clear instructions were given to interviewers to complete the coverage of each community before commencing data collection in a new community. Moreover, the areas distributed to enumerators were mutually exclusive thereby ensuring no overlapping or double visits. The catalogue distributed to enumerators contained

only the names, address and telephone numbers of the holders whereas enumerators were asked to avoid arranging appointments through the telephone. Thus, the first contact with respondents should be carried out through a personal visit to the respondent's residence and only in the case where the holder could not be found personally should they attempt to get in touch with him through the telephone.

During the first week of the collection period, enumerators were asked to deliver the completed questionnaires to their area supervisors on a daily basis. After the first week, completed questionnaires were handed in to the area supervisors once a week. Enumerators were also expected to complete three to four questionnaires per working day on average, i.e. 20 questionnaires per week. Area supervisors had the responsibility of checking the questionnaires and handing them in to district officers on a weekly basis, while the latter were held responsible for delivering the questionnaires to the central offices on a monthly basis. Finally, it is noted that the completion time per questionnaire lied in the range of 50 to 60 minutes, on average.

For the purpose of SAPM 2010, data collection was done following the same procedure as in FSS. Data entry centres were established in the central office of CYSTAT, where computers were loaded with the specific software program. District officers provided every area supervisor of their district with two sets of the sample of the district. Every area supervisor, in turn, distributed one of these sets to the enumerators each of which was responsible to cover a specific area. The areas distributed to enumerators were mutually exclusive thereby ensuring no overlapping or double visits. The set of the sample distributed to enumerators contained only the names, address and telephone number of the holders whereas enumerators were asked to avoid arranging appointments through the telephone. Thus, the first contact with respondents should be carried out through a personal visit to the respondent's residence and only in the case where the holder could not be found personally should they attempt to get in touch with him through the telephone. Completed questionnaires were handed in to the area supervisors once a week. Enumerators were also expected to complete 30 questionnaires per week. Area supervisors had the responsibility of checking the questionnaires and handing them in to district officers on a weekly basis, while the latter were held responsible for delivering the questionnaires to the central offices.

2.7.3 Use of administrative data sources

No use of administrative data sources was made in the FSS 2010 and SAPM 2010. These, however, are intended to be used at a later stage and after the survey's results are fully analyzed for cross-checking purposes.

2.8 Specific topics

2.8.1 Common Land

By definition, common land is utilised agricultural area owned by a public entity, over which another person is entitled to exercise rights of common, and these rights are generally exercisable in common with others. This area was recorded in all FSS surveys with the same methodology used in FSS 2010. Common land was collected under the category of other types of tenure as agricultural land with different exploitation status and was added to the normal land of the holding. The total area recorded in FSS 2010 as common land was 805 hectares. In 354 cases, there were 354 agricultural holdings whose total land comprised only of the common land

and had not any other kind of land. In these case, the common land was considered as utilised agricultural area with the common land being in essence equal to the normal land of the holding. These are recorded in the table on page 25 of the report.

2.8.2 Geographical reference of the holding

All agricultural holdings were assigned a set of geo-coordinates (latitude, longitude) according to the geo code of the community they were located. In Cyprus the majority of holdings consist of many small parcels spread over a wide geographical area. For this reason, if the main area of the holding or the largest part of the utilised agricultural area or the livestock installations were located within 5 kilometres or less from the holder’s residence, then the geo-coordinates of the community of residence was used, otherwise, the code of the community where the most important parcel of the holding was located was used.

2.8.3 Volume of water used for irrigation

In Cyprus, pilot studies on the estimation of the volume of water used for irrigation have been carried out (Eurostat grant agreement No. 40701.2008.001-2008.139). According to the results of pilot studies on the estimation of the volume of water used for irrigation, the modelling approach developed could be used for the estimation of the volume of water. During these studies we concluded that we have successfully identified associations and relationships between the factors explored and the quantities of water used for irrigation purposes. Furthermore, we have also identified how these factors may affect specific groups and have explored, as much as possible, the correlations between the variables.

For the Survey of Agricultural Production purpose, in order to estimate the values of the volume of water used in each holding, we used a multiple regression method. The model of the estimation allows the use of additional information in the form of the explanatory variables “volume of water used in 2010”, “total agricultural area”, “total irrigated agricultural area”, “type of cultivation (crop type)” and “community code”. The regression model was fitted using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

The response variable *y* indicates the volume of water in cubic meters.

$$y = a0 + a1(Area) + a2(Irrigated Area) + a3(Cultivation Type) + a4(Community Code)$$

- where: *a0* is the intercept
- a1* is the parameter estimate for the total area
- a2* is the parameter estimate for the total irrigated area
- a3* is the parameter estimate for the type of crop
- a4* is the parameter estimate for the community

Model term	Parameter estimates
Intercept	-11,383
Area	1,069
Irrigated Area	104,028
Cultivation Type	94,877
Community Code	-0,026

In the above model we included all types of crops except greenhouses and kitchen gardens. The total estimated volume of water used for the census year (October 2009 - September 2010) was computed. The regression model yielded an estimate of 22.767.329 cubic meters of irrigation water.

2.8.4 Other issues

During the reference period, no extreme weather conditions occurred, thus the methodology used in the collection phase was the same as in previous FSS.

2.9 Response-burden policy

As mentioned elsewhere in the report, the FSS survey was an exhaustive one whereas data collection and data entry were organised in such way so as to take place almost simultaneously. Furthermore, checks on the accuracy of the data and on coverage were also concurrently done. The analytical checking process in conjunction with the intensive call-back strategy minimised almost entirely missing and inaccurate data as well as the number of lost cases. This led to the elimination of any measurement errors and therefore no correction of statistics was necessary.

The information campaign described above as well as the multilevel checking had very positive effects on the response by agricultural holders. In the case of refusals the first step to assure their cooperation consisted of telephone calls by area supervisors and District officers explaining the purpose of the survey and their obligation according to the Statistics Law No 15(I) of 2000 to provide information. If these calls were not successful, letters were sent explaining again the purpose of the survey and their obligation to cooperate according to law. This led to a complete coverage of all holdings.

Non-response in the sense of only partly completed questionnaires was non-existent. Non-response in the sense of cases of agricultural holdings for which no a priori information was available and which refused to provide information is estimated to be minimal. This is especially true in the case of rural areas where coverage took place from door to door in combination with the multilevel checking process implemented during the survey. Specifically:

Holder was too busy to give information = 87 cases

Holder refused to give any information = 372 cases

Holder was unable to give information because of illness = 268 cases

For the SAPM 2010, in total 51 holdings were not covered from the initial sample of 7.146. The main reason for this is that the holder refused to give any information.

3. ACCURACY AND RELIABILITY OF THE DATA COLLECTED

3.1 Data processing, analysis and estimation

3.1.1 Estimation and sampling errors – for SAPM and/or OGA, if applicable

Data analysis for FSS and SAPM 2010, so far, has been carried out for EUROFARM purposes only. Further analysis and estimation of results will be carried out the next three to six months.

Since FSS and OGA were fully covered, sampling errors were not applicable. For SAPM 2010, the weight of each holding is estimated by:

$$W_{hi} = \frac{N_{hi}}{n_{hi}} \times \frac{N_h}{N_{hi}}$$

where: N_h is the total number of holdings in the population
 N_{hi} is the total number of holdings in stratum i and
 n_{hi} is the number of holdings in the sample selected from stratum i

As non-response was small, no adjustments were deemed necessary in order to account for such cases. Similarly, no new cases were added to the initial sample. The weight of each holding is proportional to the sample size of the stratum in which the holding belongs.

The standard error for each variable is estimated by:

$$Se = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^H N_{hi}(W_{hi} - \bar{W})^2 S_i^2}$$

where: N_{hi} is the total number of holdings in stratum i
 W_{hi} is the weight of each holding in stratum i and
 S_i^2 is the variance within stratum i

Precision categories	SAPM 2010 Prevalence of the characteristic
Cereals for the production of grain (including seed)	46%
Potatoes	46%
Oilseed crops	52%
Permanent outdoor crops	29%
Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries, flowers and ornamental plants (excluding nurseries)	53%
Temporary grass and permanent grassland	43%
Bovine animals	58%
Sheep and goats	51%
Pigs	38%
Poultry	47%

3.1.2 Non sampling errors (i)

Coverage and other non sampling errors were minimized during the multi-stage checking process that took place con-currently with data collection and data entry. In the case of rural areas, the target population was fully covered through door-to-door visits so that there no issue of over or under coverage. In the case of urban areas, coverage was limited to visits to holders who appeared in the register. This implies that there could be no over-coverage. However, from the initial entries of the register, about 870 cases were not possible to be covered leading to a small under-coverage of 4%. Coverage errors are taken into account for purposes of up-dating the farm

register in those cases that the cause of the errors is fully clarified. The non-response rate for the Census 2010 is estimated to be 1,8%.

3.1.3 Methods for handling missing or incorrect data items

Follow-up interviews were carried out during the data collection process in those cases where the checking process suggested that these should be done. These checks were based on relevant information about each holding which was already available either from previous surveys of the Statistical Service or from the various registers and administrative sources which were used for the preparation of the register. After the completion of data collection, however, neither follow-up interviews took place nor imputations were made. It is also noted that the central checking unit remained active until the end of the data completion process. Its role was to check and correct any errors that arose during data entry and to obtain answers relating to the missing items. These errors which were made during the data entry process (typing errors) were easily corrected through the re-typing of the correct data. However, other errors were checked by this unit mentioned earlier, by checking the data against the prior information available in the existing register and in many cases by contacting the holder again through the telephone. This was done by phone and the need for such corrections was minimal as the checking process described earlier had already taken care of these cases.

3.1.4 Control of the data

Accurate and good quality data were set from the start as a primary objective of the survey. This goal could only be achieved if the collected data could efficiently and effectively be checked. For this purpose, a multilevel checking system of questionnaires was set up immediately after data collection commenced.

The first step of this checking process was in the hands of area supervisors. During the first week of data collection, area supervisors were instructed to collect and check all the questionnaires completed by every interviewer on a daily basis. This action was considered particularly important in the sense that any errors made would be identified at the earliest stage and brought to the attention of the interviewers so that the degree of repetition of such errors would be minimised considerably during the rest of data collection period.

The checks made by area supervisors were of twofold nature. First, they were obligated to check the information contained in each questionnaire for errors or inaccuracies. These checks included completeness, validations in relation to information available in the register and between related variables, acceptable ranges, summations, ratios and rational checks. Second, they were instructed to make coverage checks. They were asked to come in contact with 10% of all of the respondents for whom a questionnaire was completed (either through telephone or personal visit) and to ensure that the questionnaire was filled out according to instructions, that is, during the personal visit of the interviewer to the respondent and that all questions were asked. This checking method was implemented from the very first week of data collection and this proved useful because enumerators knew that all their work was thoroughly checked and that there was no room for shallow approaches.

The second step of the checking process was carried out by district officers. District officers were requested to set up checking units comprising one or two casual employees working under their guidance and supervision. These units had the obligation to come in contact with those people who reported not having an agricultural holding in order to ensure that the interviewer had actually visited these people and the declaration of not having an agricultural holding is correct.

It is noted that interviewers were instructed to report those case where they visited people who reported that they were not holders of any agricultural holding, providing the name and address of these people.

From the second week onwards, area supervisors were obligated to collect the completed questionnaires from every interviewer whereas they were instructed to carry out analytical, weekly checks on a sample of at least 10% of the collected questionnaires. They should also ensure that this sample contained at least one questionnaire for each interviewer so that the work of everyone was checked on a weekly basis. Taking into account that every area supervisor was responsible for about 10interviwers, each of whom completed 15 questionnaires per week, this checking process implied that area supervisors had to check analytically at least 15 questionnaires per week. In cases were mistakes were found repeatedly on the questionnaires of any specific enumerator, the checking unit was asked to raise the percentage of questionnaires checked with respect to the work of that enumerator. Similarly, the percentage of questionnaires checked was raised in the case that mistakes were frequently found in the questionnaires of any particular area supervisor.

A third level of checking was carried out at the central office of CYSTAT. Clear instructions were given to permanent employees to check at least 5% of the questionnaires submitted by each area supervisor. They were also instructed to ensure that the sample of questionnaires chosen for checking purposes should include at least some cases of those questionnaires that were analytically checked at an earlier stage. This process ensured that not only the work of interviewers was being checked but also the work of are supervisors. This level of checking was also done on a weekly basis in order to identify errors and weakness as early as possible and to take immediate action for correction purposes and for avoiding repetition and accumulation of mistakes.

Finally, checks were carried out during data entry by the software program itself. The program carried out several checks such as consistency checks, valid value and range checks, arithmetic checks etc.

3.2 Evaluation of results

Results will be evaluated after the analysis of the FSS 2010 data is completed. These will be compared and evaluated in comparison to the results of the census of 2003, the FSS 2005, the FSS 2007 and in relation to information received from administrative sources. The results will be compared to the information available in the initial list of units which in turn was based on information collected through the annual surveys of the Statistical Service as well as administrative sources.

	Survey		
	FSS (excl. OGA in case of sample survey)	OGA (if sample survey)	SAPM (if sample survey)
Initial list of units	44.923		
Initial sample	NA		7.146
Number of holdings with completed questionnaires (incl. Eventual imputed	38.859		7.095

questionnaires):			
Number of units under the threshold applied *			
Holdings with ceased activities:			
- of which definitely ceased, i.e. the land is abandoned	4.467		
- of which holdings with change of the manager			
Unit Non-response:			
- Refusals – not corrected	727		51
- Refusals – corrected (imputed)			
Number of records transferred to Eurostat *	38.859		7.095
Common land units (A_2_1)	354	NA	NA

	From FSS 2007	From FSS 2010	Difference in % ¹	Comments
Number of holdings;	40.118	38.859	-3	
UAA (A_3_1), ha;	146.003	118.398	-19	See footnote
Arable land, ha;	107.835	84.875	-21	See footnote
Permanent grassland (B_3), ha;	1.856	1.232	-34	See footnote + Due to the drought of recent years it is very likely that these areas were almost deserted and thereby could not be used for grazing animals.
Permanent crops (B_4), ha;	36.253	31.343	-14	See footnote
Wooded area (B_5_2), ha;	2.135	867	-59	See footnote + A significant area of wooded land was destroyed over the last few years due to extensive fires.
Unutilised Agricultural area (B_5_1), ha;	29.509	14.814	-50	See footnote
Fallow land (B_1_12_1 + B_1_12_2), ha;	16.396	9.462	-42	See footnote
LSU in LSU;	246.659	200.747	-19	See footnote
Cattle (C_2), head;	58.464	53.413	-9	
Family Labour force - in persons;	119.056	116.592	-2	
Family Labour force - in AWU;	31.914	24.009	-25	See footnote
Non family labour force - in persons;	90.032	86.343	-4	
Non family labour force - in AWU	29.213	20.558	-30	See footnote

1. The significant decrease in all categories of land are envisaged to be due to two main reasons. First, the tendency of the holders to abandon either partly or completely their agricultural activities as shown by the decrease in the number of holdings. Second, during the period 2006-2009 the booming of the construction sector may have led to a significant area of agricultural land to be abandoned or changed and used for residential development.

The above results are currently cross-checked against data from several administrative sources, especially those of the Cyprus Agricultural Payments Organization and data from the Ministry of Agriculture. The process is still under way, but first indications seem to support the general trend of the results of the Census. The climatic conditions seem to have played a significant role in the case of large decreases in area parameters (especially with respect to arable crops). The significant decreases in exports of agricultural products, in the cultivated areas of all kinds of agricultural products and in the quantities of production between 2007 and 2010, seem to more in line with the declines recorded in the Census. These identical tendencies are evident when the Census results are compared against corresponding data of the Statistical Service of Cyprus which is obtained through other sources. Such data, for example, are published in the Agricultural Statistics publication for 2009-2010. These tendencies are also supported by the results of other administrative sources as explained above. More specifically, below are the values of UAA of the Cyprus Agricultural Payments Organization (CAPO) for the period 2004 to 2010:

2004 – 169.521 ha
2005 – 150.680 ha
2006 – 159.650 ha
2007 – 160.279 ha
2008 – 111.594 ha
2009 – 141.049 ha
2010 – 117.956 ha

It is interesting to note the significant fluctuations from 2007 onwards, especially the very large decrease within one year, from 2007 to 2008, which is even higher than the overall decrease of the three-year period 2007-2010.

3.3 Data Revision Policy

The results of the survey were compared against those of previous census of 2003 as well as against those of the FSS 2007. As described earlier, where these comparisons showed significant deviations in the results, the differences were investigated and either corrected or explained or, in the majority of cases, both.

4. ACCESSIBILITY AND PUNCTUALITY

4.1 Publications

The analytical and final results are at present being prepared and are planned to be published in the first half of 2013. A paper publication is planned to be produced. The publication will be available for sale from the Government Printing Office. The publication will contain methodological information as well as analytical comparative data between the results of this survey and the corresponding results of the censuses 2003 and 1994.

4.2 Timeliness and Punctuality

The first preliminary and summarised results have already been sent to Eurostat in August 2011 but have not been published at national level.

Time lag of first results - The time from the last day of the reference period to the day of publication of first results is 25 months.

5. CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY

Access to individual data is not possible, however, due to legal obligations of CYSTAT according to the Statistics Law of Cyprus No. 15(I) of 2000.

ANNEXES



REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS
STATISTICAL SERVICE
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS UNIT
TELEPHONE: 22455744, 22455737, 22605124
FAX: 22334793

FORM A

The contents of this questionnaire are
CONFIDENTIAL and the supply of data is
OBLIGATORY
(Stat. Law 15(1) 2000)

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK 2010

(Reference period of the survey: 1st October 2009 - 30th September 2010)

BASIC SURVEY OF THE STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK HOLDINGS AND LABOUR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE, 2010

QUESTIONNAIRE

District:

Municipality or Community:

Parish:

.....

Geographical code ...

(to be completed by the Statistical Service)

Serial No of Enumerator

Serial No of Questionnaire within

the Municipality or Community/Parish .

(to be completed by the Statistical Service)

Holding's Register Number

(to be completed by
the Statistical Service)

USEFUL INSTRUCTIONS AND DEFINITIONS

- ONE** questionnaire shall be completed for each agricultural, livestock or mixed agricultural/livestock holding.
- An agricultural or livestock holding** is a technical-economical unit under single management that produces agricultural or/and livestock products.

For the purpose of the census, a unit of this type will be considered a holding and be surveyed (i.e. a questionnaire shall be completed for it) **ONLY IF** has utilised agricultural area equal or greater than one (1) decare at least or which has at least half (0,5) decare in greenhouse or owns animals, and specifically one (1) or more cows or a total of two (2) and more other large animals of any kind and age (bovine, horses, donkeys), or a total of five (5) and more small animals (sheep, goats, pigs), of any age and gender, or fifty (50) and more poultry, or twenty (20) and more beehives, or five (5) and more ostriches, or ten (10) and more rabbit breeding females.
- Holder** of an agricultural - livestock holding is the natural person (or group of persons) or the legal person who is legally and economically responsible for the holding.
- All areas are recorded in decares with one decimal place.

PART I: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOLDING

**1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOLDER OR THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE (MANAGER),
IF THE HOLDER IS NOT A PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL**

Surname

Name

Father's Name
(or name of spouse)

Year of birth No of identity card

Name of holding, if holder is not a private individual

VAT Registration No

C.A.P.O. Registration No A' C.A.P.O. Registration No B'

Address of permanent residence of holder:

Street

(If no address exists, write the community name)

No Post code

Mobile phone Telephone

2. LEGAL PERSONALITY AND MANAGEMENT OF THE HOLDING

2.1 The holding is:

a. Private individual b. Company c. Association d. Public or Government e. Other (specify)

1 2 3 4 5

2.2 If the legal status of the holding is private individual, is daily routine work done by a person (manager) OTHER than the head of holding? YES 1 NO 2

a. If YES, is the manager a member of the household of the holder? YES 1 NO 2

b. If the manager is a member of the household, what is the relationship to the holder?

Spouse Single child Married child Grandchild Parents/Parents in law Other relative

2 3 4 5 6 7

2.3 Has the holder or manager received any agricultural training?..... YES 1 NO 2

If YES:

a. Has received basic agricultural training? (attended course on special agricultural topics at an agricultural college or basic education or similar institute) 1 2

b. Has received full agricultural training? (at an agricultural college of intermediate, higher or university level at least 2 years duration beyond the compulsory education) 1 2

2.4 Has the holder or manager undertaken any vocational training¹ during the last 12 months, before the date of the survey? YES 1 NO 2

1. **Vocational training** is a training measure or activity, provided by a trainer or a training institution which has as its primary objective the acquisition of new competencies related to the farm activities or activities related directly to the holding or the development and improvement of existing ones.

3. TOTAL AREA OF THE HOLDING

Code

Decares

3.1 UTILISED AGRICULTURAL AREA (includes all land, owned, rented, etc., worked by the holder and includes arable crops, permanent crops, kitchen garden crops, fallow land up to 5 years as well as the utilised permanent grasslands and pastures).

This total must be equal to the total of land shown under PART II, Chapter 7 - 10

3.2 OTHER AREAS OF THE HOLDING (total a, b, c):

a. Agricultural land that is not cultivated for various reasons (economic, social, etc.), **other than fallow** (total a.1, a.2)

a.1 Land abandoned

a.2 Land not cultivated for various reasons, i.e. (weather conditions, economic or social reasons, etc., as well as unused non-productive grazings¹, unused permanent grasslands and pastures not eligible for financial support).....

b. Wooded area (areas covered with trees or forest shrubs, including poplar plantations inside or outside woods and forest-tree nurseries grown in woodland for the holding's own requirements, as well as forest facilities (forest roads, storage depots for timber, etc.).....

c. Other land (includes areas consisting of cowsheds, barns and other buildings, countryyards, tracks, rocky areas, etc., areas unsuitable for agricultural production, for example marshland, heaths, etc., as well as pleasure gardens).....

3.3 TOTAL AREA OF THE HOLDING (sum of utilised agricultural area, question 3.1, and other areas, question 3.2)

01	
02	
03	
04	
05	
06	
07	
08	

4. TYPE OF TENURE OF UTILIZED AGRICULTURAL AREA OF THE HOLDING

4.1 How much of the holding's utilised agricultural area is:

a) **Owned**, i.e. belongs to the holder or members of the holder's family

b) **Rented** for a specific amount (in kind or money) from the owners.....

c) **Jointly owned**, i.e. part of the production is taken by the owner of the land and part of the holder in accordance with an agreement. Jointly owned agricultural land should be decided by the person who works the land, not by the owner.

d) **Agricultural land with different exploitation status**, i.e. coded for no rent, farmed arbitrarily, etc.

09	
10	
11	
12	

5. PURPOSE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF THE HOLDING (cultivating year 2009-2010)

5.1 Do the holder's family members consume more than 50% of the production of the holding?.....
(This question refers to self-consumption, meaning the products that are consumed by the holder's family, the products given to relatives, etc.)

YES 1 NO 2

5.2 If NO, are more than 50% sales direct sales?
(Direct sales to consumers are considered to be directly from the producer or inside the holding or in the streets or in local markets or in the holder's own store, packaged or not)

YES 1 NO 2

1. Non-productive grazing is a poor quality grassland that is not generally out and is not cultivated, even if it includes scrub.

6. LOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF UTILIZED AGRICULTURAL AREA (UAA) OF THE HOLDING BY MUNICIPALITY/COMMUNITY

6.1 Is the area of the holding (i.e. main areas or the largest part of the utilised agricultural area, if it is an agricultural holding, or livestock installations, if it is a livestock holding or mixed holding), located within 5 kilometers or less from the holder's permanent residence?..... YES 1 NO 2

If YES, coordinates of the holder's permanent residence: (to be completed by the Statistical Service)

a. Latitude (within an arc of 5 minutes or less) ,

b. Longitude (within an arc of 5 minutes or less) ,

6.2 If NO, in which Municipality or Community is the location of the holding?

District Municipality or Community Parish

a. Geographical code (to be completed by the Statistical Service)

b. Latitude (within an arc of 5 minutes or less) ,

c. Longitude (within an arc of 5 minutes or less) ,

6.3 If areas of the holding are located in other Municipalities or Communities except than the holder's permanent residence, record separately the land under each of the following crops with the appropriate crop code, by Municipality or Community:

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Cereals.... (01) | Fresh vegetables..... (02) | Fresh vegetables..... (03) | Fresh vegetables or plants under glass..... (04) | Fallow land..... (05) | Other arable crops ⁽¹⁾ (06) | Olive plantations..... (07) | Fruit trees..... (08) | Citrus (09) | Vines (10) | Permanent crops under glass..... (11) | Other permanent crops..... (12) | Permanent pasture and grassland..... (13) |
|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|

Type od crop	Code	Area	District	Municipality or Community	Geographical code (to be completed by CYSTAT)
		,			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		,			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		,			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		,			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		,			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		,			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		,			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		,			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
TOTAL	99	,			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

ΟΑΗΓΙΕΣ

- Other arable crops include kitchen gardens.
- If there are additional crops or localities, enter details of these on a second questionnaire, on which should be recorded the holding's identification data.

PART II: BREAKDOWN OF AREAS OF THE HOLDING, BY TYPE

Type of crop	Code	Area in decares		
		Main crop		Secondary or Successive crop
		Total	Of which, area that was irrigated at least one time during the growing period	
1	2	3	4	5

7. ARABLE CROPS

7.1 Cereals for the production of grain (includes seeds for sowing). Excludes cereals harvested green⁽¹⁾:

a. Wheat soft and semi-soft

b. Durum wheat.....

c. Rye (includes mixed cereals with muslin)

d. Barley

e. Oats

f. Grain maize

g. Other cereals for grain (triticale, sorghum, canary seeds, millet, etc.)

Total cereals

01	,	,	,
02	,	,	,
03	,	,	,
04	,	,	,
05	,	,	,
06	,	,	,
07	,	,	,
08	,	,	,

7.2 Dried pulses (includes seeds for sowing)(2):

a. peas, field beans and sweet lupines

b. lentils.....

c. chick peas

d. cowpeas

e. haricot beans

f. favetta and vicos

g. other dried pulses (louvana, etc.).....

Total dried pulses

09	,	,	,
10	,	,	,
11	,	,	,
12	,	,	,
13	,	,	,
14	,	,	,
15	,	,	,
16	,	,	,

7.3 Potatoes (includes early potatoes and seed potatoes):

7.4 Beetroot

7.5 Dasheen (kolocasi)

7.6 Other arable crops (dried onions, dried garlic, onion fulbs, sweet potatoes, etc.).....

17	,	,	,
18	,	,	,
19	,	,	,
20	,	,	,

INSTRUCTIONS

Main crops of a given parcelis, in the general case, is the crop cultivated **alone** in the parcel that has only one occupation during a crop year.

In the case of the **secondary or successive crops**, main crop is considered the one with the highest value of production.

- (1) Cereals recorded in question 7.1, are intended for the production of grain and the production for renewable energy. Cereals that are intended for dry fodder (hay) and are harvested or consumed green are recorded in question 7.10.
- (2) Dried pulses recorded in question 7.2, are harvested dry and are intended either for consumption, or for feed, or for the production of renewable energy. Protein crops harvested green are recorded in question 7.8.

Type of crop	Code	Area in decares		
		Main crop		Secondary or Successive crop
		Total	Of which, area that was irrigated at least one time during the growing period	
1	2	3	4	5
7.7 Industrial crops (oilseed, textiles, aromatic, pharmaceutical crops and herbs):				
a. Tobacco	21	,	,	,
b. Hops	22	,	,	,
c. Cotton	23	,	,	,
d. Oil seeds and crops (includes seeds for sowing):				
I. Sunflower	24	,	,	,
II. Groundnuts	25	,	,	,
III. Linseed (oil flax).....	26	,	,	,
IV. Other oil crops (sesame etc.).....	27	,	,	,
e. Fibre (textile) crops				
I. Flax	28	,	,	,
II. Hemp	29	,	,	,
III. Other fibre (textile) crops	30	,	,	,
f. Aromatic, pharmaceutical and herbs (chamomile, cumin, lavender, sage, mint, saffron, oregano, etc.)	31	,	,	,
g. Other industrial crops not mentioned elsewhere (marrows for roasted ground nuts, sirghum for brooms, etc.).....	32	,	,	,
Total industrial crops	33	,	,	,
7.8 Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries:				
a. Outdoor:				
I. Open field.....	34	,	,	,
II. Market gardening ⁽¹⁾	35	,	,	,
b. Greenhouses (under glass or other protective cover) ⁽²⁾	36	,	,	,
Total fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries	37	,	,	,
7.9 Flowers and ornamental plants (excluding nurseries):				
a. Outdoor	38	,	,	,
b. Greenhouses (under glass or other protective cover) ⁽²⁾	39	,	,	,
Total flowers and ornamental plants	40	,	,	,

INSTRUCTIONS

(1) Horticultural crops, question 7.8a.II, include also the asparagus.

(2) Greenhouse crops include crops which for their entire growing development or for most of the time, are covered by a glass roof or frame, fixed or mobile, of glass, rigid or semi-rigid plastic.

Type of crop	Code	Area in decares		
		Main crop		Secondary or Successive crop
		Total	Of which, area that was irrigated at least one time during the growing period	
1	2	3	4	5
7.10 Fodder crops				
a. Grass plants for grazing, hay or silage included as a part of a normal crop rotation, lasting at least one crop year and less than five years, sown either grass or grass mixtures	41			
b. Annual or multi-annual fodder crops, harvested or and consumed green	42			
I. Green maize (grown mainly for silage and is not harvested for grain)	43			
II. Leguminous plants (vicos, vetches, etc.)	44			
III. Other fodder crops harvested green (cereals, lucern etc.)	45			
Total fodder crops	46			
7.11 Arable land seed and seedings (mainly from nurseries and excludes cereals, grains, potatoes and crops for oil seeds).....	47			
7.12 Fallow:				
a. subject to the payment of subsidies	48			
b. without any subsidies	49			
Total fallow land	50			
TOTAL CHAPTER 7	51			

8. KITCHEN GARDENS

8.1 Kitchen gardens (up to one decare under vegetables fruit trees and vines mainly for the use of the holder's family rather than for sale)	52		
---	----	--	--

9. PERMANENT GRASSLANDS AND PASTURES

9.1 Permanent grasslands and pastures (excludes non-productive grasslands ⁽¹⁾).....	53		
9.2 Non-productive grasslands ⁽¹⁾	54		
9.3 Permanent grasslands no longer used for production purposes and eligible for the payment of subsidies	55		
TOTAL CHAPTER 9	56		

INSTRUCTIONS

(1) Questions 9.1 "Permanent grasslands and pastures" and 9.2 "Non-productive grasslands" refers to grasslands which the holding uses during the reference period of the survey to graze its livestock. If a holding has non-productive grassland that is not used for grazing (there is no livestock), these unused non-productive grasslands should be recorded under question 3.2.a2, unless if they are eligible to the payment of subsidies, where they will be recorded in question 9.3.

Type of crop	Code	Area of compact plantations, in decares	
		Total	Of which, area that was irrigated at least one time during the growing period
1	2	3	4
10. PERMANENT CROPS (Orchard crops and vines)			
10.1 Olive plantations, normally producing:			
a. Olives for oil production	57	,	,
I. Irrigable	58	,	
II. Non-irrigable (dry).....	59	,	
β. Table olives	60	,	,
I. Irrigable	61	,	
II. Non-irrigable (dry).....	62	,	
Total olive plantations	63	,	,
10.2 Fruit trees of temperate climate zones			
a. Peaches (and nectarines)	64	,	,
b. Apricots and kaisha	65	,	,
c. Cherries	66	,	,
d. Other plums (mirabelle, plums greengages, damsons, etc.)	67	,	,
e. Apples	68	,	,
f. Pears	69	,	,
g. Other fruit trees and bushes (mulberry, quinces, figs pomegranates, loquats etc.)	70	,	,
Total fruit trees of temperate climate zones	71	,	,
10.3 Fruit trees of subtropical climate zones			
a. Kiwi	72	,	,
b. Outdoor bananas	73	,	,
c. Other (specify)	74	,	,
Total fruit trees of subtropical climate zones	75	,	,
10.4 Nuts			
a. Almonds	76	,	,
b. Walnuts	77	,	,
c. Chestnuts	78	,	,
d. Pistachio	79	,	,
e. Hazelnuts	80	,	,
Total nuts	81	,	,
10.5 Carob trees	82	,	,
10.6 Permanent crops in greenhouses (vines, loquats, etc.)	83	,	,

Type of crop	Code	Area of compact plantations, in decares	
		Total	Of which, area that was irrigated at least one time during the growing period
1	2	3	4
10.7 Citrus plantations			
a. Oranges	84	,	,
b. Lemons	85	,	,
c. Mandarins	86	,	,
d. Grapefruit	87	,	,
e. Other citrus (specify).....	88	,	,
Total citrus plantations	89	,	,
10.8 Vineyards, of which normally producing:			
a. Coumandaria	90	,	,
b. Other wines	91	,	,
c. Table grapes	92	,	,
d. Raisins (sultanas or other)	93	,	,
Total vineyards	94	,	,
10.9 Nurseries			
a. Fruit trees	95	,	,
b. Ornamental plants (trees, bushes etc.)	96	,	,
c. Other (forest plants, vines etc.)	97	,	,
Total nurseries	98	,	,
10.10 Other perennial (permanent) crops (i.e. reed beds)	99	,	,
TOTAL CHAPTER 10	100	,	,
TOTAL UTILISED AGRICULTURAL AREA (Chapter 7-10, column 3)	101	,	,
11. MUSHROOMS grown in specially erected buildings, underground premises, caves and cellars (area is recorded only one time, regardless of how many times it had been used during the reference period of the survey)	102	,	

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS (Chapters 7 - 10)

1. The total utilised agricultural area, code 101 column 3, must be equal to the area recorded in question 3.1, page 3.
2. Agricultural area, according to its use, must be recorded ONLY ONCE, especially for combined crops, the area should be entered according to the area each crop is calculated to cover and recorded in reply to the relevant questions.
3. For successive secondary crops, the main area under column 3, chapter 7 should be entered in successive crop in column 5. In the total utilised agricultural area are calculated only main crops.
4. Area in code 101, column 4 "Areas irrigated, at least one time, during the growing period", must be equal to the area recorded in question 12.2, page 10.

PART III: SYSTEMS, ORGANIC FARMING AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS

12. IRRIGATION

- 12.1** How much of the total utilised agricultural area was irrigated, or could have been irrigated at least one time during the reference period? (irrigable area)
- 12.2** From the above area, how much was actually irrigated at least once during the growing period covered by the survey? (irrigated area)

Code	Decares
01	,
02	,

13. ORGANIC FARMING

13.1 Does the holder use organic production methods?

	YES	NO
03	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2

If **YES**, record:

- a. The total utilised agricultural area of the holding on which organic farming production methods are applied and certified (only the area that has completed the conversion period is recorded)
- b. The total utilised agricultural area of the holding that is under conversion to organic farming production methods to be certified
- c. Area of the holding on which organic farming production methods are either applied and certified or under conversion to be certified (sum of 13.1a and 13.1b)

04	,
05	,
06	,

- from which:*
- cereals for the production of grain (including seeds for sowing).....
 - dried pulses and protein crops for the production of grain (including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses).....
 - potatoes (including early potatoes and seed potatoes)
 - oil seed crops
 - fresh vegetables, melons and stawberries
 - pasture and meadow (excluding rough grazing)
 - fruit and berry plantations
 - citrus plantations
 - olive plantations
 - vineyards
 - other crops (fibre crops, etc.)

07	,
08	,
09	,
10	,
11	,
12	,
13	,
14	,
15	,
16	,
17	,

13.2 Does the holder use organic production methods, applied and certified, in the breeding of animals?

	YES	NO
18	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2

If **YES**, record the **number of animals** according to:

- bovine
- sheep
- goats
- pigs
- poultry
- other animals (specify).....

	No of heads
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	

PART IV: LIVESTOCK (number of livestock on the 1st of November 2010)

	Code	Number
14. HORSES (horses used in the racetrack are excluded)	01	<input type="text"/>

15. DONKEYS	02	<input type="text"/>
--------------------------	----	----------------------

16. BOVINE

1. Under one (1) year old		
a. Male	03	<input type="text"/>
b. Female	04	<input type="text"/>
2. One (1) up to two (2) years old		
a. Male	05	<input type="text"/>
b. Female	06	<input type="text"/>
3. Two (2) years old and over		
a. Male	07	<input type="text"/>
b. Female	08	<input type="text"/>
b1. Heifers	09	<input type="text"/>
b2. Dairy cows.....	10	<input type="text"/>
b3. Other cows (draught cows and cull cows are included)	11	<input type="text"/>

TOTAL BOVINE	12	<input type="text"/>
---------------------------	----	----------------------

17. PIGS

1. Piglets (male and female) having a live weight of under 20 kilos	13	<input type="text"/>
2. Breeding sows weighing 50 kilos and over	14	<input type="text"/>
3. Other pigs (breeding boars, fattening pigs etc.)	15	<input type="text"/>

TOTAL PIGS	16	<input type="text"/>
-------------------------	----	----------------------

18. SHEEP (all ages)

1. Breeding females	17	<input type="text"/>
2. Other sheep	18	<input type="text"/>

TOTAL SHEEP	19	<input type="text"/>
--------------------------	----	----------------------

19. GOATS (all ages)

	Code	Number
1. Breeding females	20	<input type="text"/>
2. Other goats	21	<input type="text"/>

TOTAL GOATS	22	<input type="text"/>
--------------------------	----	----------------------

20. POULTRY

1. Broilers	23	<input type="text"/>
2. Laying hens	24	<input type="text"/>
3. Breeding cocks	25	<input type="text"/>
4. Other poultry		
a. Turkeys	26	<input type="text"/>
b. Ducks	27	<input type="text"/>
c. Geese.....	28	<input type="text"/>
d. Ostriches	29	<input type="text"/>
e. Partridges	30	<input type="text"/>
f. Other (quails, pheasants, pigeons, quinea-fowls etc.)	31	<input type="text"/>

TOTAL POULTRY	32	<input type="text"/>
----------------------------	----	----------------------

21. RABBITS

1. Breeding females	33	<input type="text"/>
2. Other rabbits	34	<input type="text"/>

TOTAL RABBITS	35	<input type="text"/>
----------------------------	----	----------------------

22. BEE HIVES

.....	36	<input type="text"/>
-------	----	----------------------

23. OTHER ANIMALS
(hares, snails, silkworms etc.)

	YES	NO
.....	37	1
.....	<input type="text"/>	2

NOTES FOR THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS

(To be completed for questionnaires filled before the 1st of November 2010)

SHEEP	
Older males	<input type="text"/>
Pregnant females	<input type="text"/>
Expected newborn sheep	<input type="text"/>

GOATS	
Older males	<input type="text"/>
Pregnant females	<input type="text"/>
Expected newborn sheep	<input type="text"/>

PART V: AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, INSTALLATIONS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

24. TRACTORS, HARVESTING EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY

(Machinery used by the holding during the growing period from 1-10-2009 to 30-9-2010)

Machinery ¹	Code	Of the machinery used, which as of 30th September 2010 was:		During the 12month period, preceding the survey date, did the holding use any machinery that was not owned or jointly owned (from other holdings, cooperatives, farm enterprises, etc.)? <i>put an X in the corresponding box</i>				
		Owned (number)	Jointly owned (number)					
1	2	3	4	5				
24.1 Four wheel (twin axle) tractor or caterpillar	01	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center"><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td align="center"><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> </tr> </table>	YES	NO	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
YES	NO							
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2							
24.2 Cultivators, hoeing machines, rotary hoes and motor mowers	02	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td align="center"><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td align="center"><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2							
24.3 Combine harvesters (self-propelled or tractor-drawn or tractor-mounted)	03	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td align="center"><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td align="center"><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2							
24.4 Mowers and hay making machinery (for feed twin axle, self-propelled or other)	04	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td align="center"><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td align="center"><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2							
24.5 Machinery (self-propelled or other), for the collection of potatoes, tomatoes and other vegetables ²	05	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td align="center"><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td align="center"><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2							

25. EQUIPMENT USED FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION

(Equipment used by the holding during the growing period from 1-10-2009 έως 30-9-2010)

Energy source	Code	During the 12month period, preceding the survey date, did the holding use any equipment for the production of renewable energy? <i>put an X in the corresponding box</i>					
1	2	3					
25.1 For renewable energy from wind	06	<table border="0"> <tr> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center"><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td align="center"><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> </tr> </table>	YES	NO	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	
YES	NO						
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2						
25.2 For renewable energy from biomass	07	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2				
of which bio-methane	08	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2				
25.3 For renewable energy from solar radiation	09	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2				
25.4 For renewable energy from hydropower	10	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2				
25.5 For production of renewable energy not mentioned elsewhere	11	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2				

INSTRUCTIONS AND DEFINITIONS

- Machinery in questions with code 01, 02, 03, 04 and 05 of column 1, exclude agricultural implements or equipment (rotarators, cultivators, seed drills, etc.).
- Harvesting of a crop may be carried out in one or more operations (e.g. when several machines having different functions are used in a continuous sequence). In such a case the various machines are counted as a single machine.

Wind energy is a kinetic energy of wind exploited for electricity generation in wind turbines. Direct mechanical energy derived from wind is also included.

Biomass is a solid, liquid, or gaseous organic, non-fossil material of biological origin used for the production of heat, electricity or transport fuels.

Solar radiation is radiation exploited for hot water production and electricity generation.

Hydropower is potential and kinetic energy of water converted into electricity in hydroelectric plants. Direct mechanical energy derived from water is also included.

PART VI: LABOUR FORCE

INSTRUCTIONS

- Chapter 26 will be completed **only** for holdings held by a private individual.
- If the holding is private and has a **manager** who is a **member** of the holder's family, then code 1 should be entered in the corresponding box of column 5 (Chapter 26).
If the **manager is not a member** of the holder's family, then enter the relevant data under chapter 27 "PERMANENT EMPLOYEES".
- If the holding belongs to a **legal person**, do not complete chapter 26, but enter the data for the person responsible/manager under chapter 27 "PERMANENT EMPLOYEES".
- Other gainful activities directly related** to the holding are those where either the resources of holding (area, buildings, machinery, etc.), or its products are used in the activity. If only the farm labour force (family and non-family) and no other resource of the holding are used, then the workers are considered as working under two separate arrangements, and those other gainful activities are thus not considered as being directly related to the holding. Gainful activities that are directly related are enumerated in chapter 31.

26. EMPLOYMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY OF THE HEAD OF AGRICULTURAL - LIVESTOCK HOLDING

Enter data **ONLY** for family members who are age 12 or over (i.e. born in or before 1997) and **worked** on the holding between **1st of October 2009 - 30th of September 2010**, **except the spouse of the holder, which is to be recorded even if did not work on the holding.**

If there are more than 9 employed family members, use additional sheets, which should also carry the holding's identification (page 1 of the questionnaire).

Serial No	Relationship to the holder (the order for recoding family members is: Holder, spouse, unmarried children by order of birth, married child with family, other relatives in the same order, farmhands and boarders)	Code (to be filled by the Statistical Services)	Is the person a member of the head of household?		If one of the members 03-10 is the manager, write 1 in the appropriate box	Gender: MALE=1 FEMALE=2	Year of birth (enter the last three digits of the year of birth)	Number of working days during the period 1 October 2009 to 30 September 2010	In addition of the work in the holding, did the members of the family work in other gainful activities (agricultural - livestock or other)?		If YES (column 9), was the other job the PRIMARY or SECONDARY activity in relation to the employment of members of the family in the agricultural or livestock holding? PRIMARY = 1 SECONDARY = 2		If YES (column 9), are other gainful activities directly related to the holding?	
			YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2					YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9		10		11	
01	Holder	1	X	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
02	Spouse (not employed)	2	X	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
03	Spouse (employed)	3	X	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
04			<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
05			<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
06			<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
07			<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
08			<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
09			<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
10			<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	

27. PERMANENT EMPLOYEES

Includes persons aged 15 years old and over (i.e. born in or before 1994), who are not members of the household and were permanently employed on the holding, for example, every week, even if for a few hours only, when there was work, during the growing season (1 October 2009 - 30 September 2010).

Serial No	MALE=1 FEMALE=2	Position held on the holding 1=manager 2=custodian/person in charge 3=employee/worker	Year of birth (enter the last three digits of the year of birth)	Number of working days received during the period 1 October 2009 - 30 September 2010	In addition of the work in the holding, did the employees work in other gainful activities (agricultural - livestock or other)?		If YES (column 6), was the other job the PRIMARY or SECONDARY activity in relation to the employment in the agricultural or livestock holding?	
					YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	PRIMARY = 1	SECONDARY = 2
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	
01	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
02	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
03	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
04	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
05	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
06	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
07	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
08	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
09	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
10	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
11	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
12	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
13	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
14	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
15	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
16	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	

28. SEASONAL WORKERS (persons aged 15 and over)

Number of seasonal workers on the holdings and the total working days received

Gender	No of persons	Total working days
1	2	3
1. MALE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2. FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3. TOTAL	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

29. EMPLOYMENT IN THE FRAMES OF MUTUALISM BETWEEN THE FARMERS (without wage)

Gender	No of persons	Total working days
1	2	3
1. MALE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2. FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3. TOTAL	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

30. OTHER WORKERS PAID BY CONTRACTORS

Did the holder use self-employed workers or employed by another enterprise (such as contractors or cooperatives) on the holding during the growing period of the survey? **CODE YES NO**
 01 1 2

Number of persons that worked	Working hours	Full-time working equivalent
1	2	3
COD 02 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

This question refers to the equivalent number of persons doing agricultural work as full-time, during the reference period of the survey (1/10/2009 - 30/9/2010), on the holding that were not employed directly by the head of holding, but by another enterprise.

PART VII: 31. OTHER GAINFUL ACTIVITIES (directly related to the holding)

	YES	NO
	1	2
1. Is the holder or the member of the family or the holding's labour force involved in any other gainful activities (other than agricultural) which are directly related to the holding, i.e. an activity which is of financial benefit to the holding as a result of the use of its resources (area, buildings, machinery etc.) and or its products?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. If YES , specify the type of activity (more than one answer is possible):		
2.1 Processing of farm products (processing meat, making cheese, etc., regardless of whether the raw material is produced on the holding or bought from outside. Wine processing and olive oil production are excluded unless the bought-in proportion of wine or olive oil is significant)	<input type="checkbox"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
2.2 Handicraft (weaving, needlework, knitting, furniture from worked wood produced by the holder or the members of the family or the holding's labour force, providing they are also engaged in farm work).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
2.3 Wood processing (processing of raw wood on the holding for the market and not for the holding's needs, such as wood sawing etc.). Wood processing for producing furniture is excluded.	<input type="checkbox"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
2.4 Aquaculture (production of fish, crayfish, etc., on the holding)	<input type="checkbox"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
2.5 Agritourism (tourism, accommodation, services, opening the holdings to tourists or other groups, sporting activities and recreational activities in which the land, buildings or other resources of the holding are used)	<input type="checkbox"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
2.6 Contractual work (work carried out on other agricultural holdings or in other sectors, for which the holding's equipment is used, i.e. ploughing, harvesting and other agricultural services, transportation, landscaping, environmental services, etc.)		
a. Agricultural (for other holdings)	<input type="checkbox"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
b. Non-agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
2.7 Production of renewable energy (production of renewable energy for the market including biogas, biofuels or electricity by wind turbines, other equipment or from agricultural raw materials. Renewable energy produced only for the holding's own use is excluded. Selling of raw material to another enterprise for the production of renewable energy is also excluded)	<input type="checkbox"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
2.8 Forestry (forestry work using both the farm labour force and the machinery and equipment of the holding generally used for agricultural purposes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
2.9 Other activities not mentioned elsewhere	<input type="checkbox"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
3. TOTAL income from other gainful activities directly related to the holding		€ <input type="text"/>
4. Total income of the holding		€ <input type="text"/>
5. Other income		€ <input type="text"/>
6. The percentage of the income from other gainful activities directly related to the holding in relation to the total income of the holding, including other income		<input type="text"/> %

PART VIII: 32. SUPPORT FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

	YES	NO
	1	2
Did the holding benefit from one of the following rural development measures during the last 3 years (from 2007 and on)?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. Use of advisory services	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
2. Modernisation of agricultural holdings	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
3. Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
4. Meeting standards based on Community legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
5. Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
6. Natura 2000 payments for agricultural area	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
7. Payments linked to the Water Framework Directive	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
8. Agri-environmental payments	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
of which: in the framework of organic farming	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
9. Animal welfare payments	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
10. Diversification into non-agricultural activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	11
11. Encouragement of tourism activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	12



REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS
STATISTICAL SERVICE
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS UNIT
TELEPHONE: 22809605, 22605124
FAX: 22334793

The contents of this questionnaire are
CONFIDENTIAL and the supply of data is
OBLIGATORY
(Stat. Law 15(1) 2000)

SURVEY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION METHODS 2010

(Reference period of the survey: 1st October 2009 - 30th September 2010)

QUESTIONNAIRE

District:

Municipality or Community:

Parish:

.....

Geographical code ...
(to be completed by the Statistical Service)

Serial No of Enumerator

Serial No of Questionnaire within
the Municipality or Community/Parish .
(to be completed by the Statistical Service)

Holding's Register Number

(to be completed by
the Statistical Service)

USEFUL INSTRUCTIONS AND DEFINITIONS

- ONE** questionnaire shall be completed for each agricultural, livestock or mixed agricultural/livestock holding.
- An agricultural or livestock holding** is a technical-economical unit under single management that produces agricultural or/and livestock products.
For the survey, a unit of this type will be considered a holding and be surveyed (i.e. A questionnaire shall be completed for it) **ONLY IF has utilized agricultural area equal or greater than one (1) decare at least or which has at least half (0,5) decare in greenhouse or owns animals, and specifically one (1) or more cows or a total of two (2) and more other large animals of any kind and age (bovine, horses, donkeys), or a total of five (5) and more small animals (sheep, goats, pigs), of any age and gender, or fifty (50) and more poultry , or twenty (20) and more beehives, or five (5) and more ostriches, or ten (10) and more rabbit breeding females.**
- Holder** of an agricultural - livestock holding is the natural person (or group of persons) or the legal person who is legally and economically responsible for the holding.
- All areas are recorded in decares with one decimal place.

G. Chr. Georgiou
Director
Statistical Service

3. LANDSCAPE FEATURES

		Code	YES	NO
3.1	Is there one or more of the following linear elements on the holding <u>maintained</u> by the farmer during the last 3 years?		1	2
a.	Hedges	09	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Tree lines	10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Stone walls	11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.2	Is there one or more of the following linear elements on the holding <u>established</u> by the farmer during the last 3 years?			
a.	Hedges	12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Tree lines	13	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Stone walls	14	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. IRRIGATION

		Code	Decares	
4.1	How many decares is the <u>average</u> irrigated area in the last three years?	15	<input type="text" value=" ,"/>	
4.2	Irrigation methods used on the holding:		YES 1	NO 2
a.	Surface irrigation	16	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Sprinkler irrigation	17	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Drop irrigation	18	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.3	Source of irrigation water used on the holding:			
a.	On-farm ground water	19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	On-farm surface water (ponds or dams)	20	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Off-farm surface water from lakes, rivers or watercourses	21	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d.	Off-farm water from common water supply networks	22	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e.	Other sources	23	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. ANIMAL GRAZING

	Code	YES 1	NO 2	
6.1 Did the animal grazing take place on areas belonging to the holding?	24	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
If YES:				
a. Record the total area grazed during the reference period	25	<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>		Decares
b. What was the amount of time for which animals are outdoor on pastures of the holding?	26	<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>		Months
6.2 Did the animal grazing take place on pastures of common land?	27	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
If YES:				
a. Record the total number of animals grazing on common land	28	<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>		Heads
b. What was the amount of time for which animals are grazing on common land?	29	<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>		Months

7. ANIMAL HOUSING

	Code	Places/Heads
7.1 If the holding raises <u>cattle</u>, record how many animals it can accommodate in each one from the following installations:		
a. Stanchion-tied stable with solid dung and liquid manure	30	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
b. Stanchion-tied stable with slurry	31	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
c. Loose housing with solid dung and liquid manure	32	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
d. Loose housing with slurry	33	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
e. Other	34	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
7.2 If the holding raises <u>pigs</u>, record how many animals it can accommodate in each one from the following installations:		
a. On partially slatted floors	35	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
b. On completely slatted floors	36	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
c. On straw-beds (deep litter-loose housing)	37	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
d. Other	38	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
7.3 If the holding raises <u>laying hens</u>, record how many animals it can accommodate in each one from the following installations:		
a. On straw-beds (deep litter-loose housing)	39	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
b. Battery cage (all types)	40	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
b1. Battery cage with manure belt	41	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
b2. Battery cage with deep pit	42	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
b3. Battery cage with stilt house	43	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
c. Other	44	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>

8. MANURE APPLICATION

Code

Decares

8.1 Utilized agricultural area of the holding on which solid/farmyard manure is applied:

45

a. In how many from the above area the applied manure was done with immediate incorporation?

46

8.2 Utilized agricultural area of the holding on which slurry is applied:

47

a. In how many from the above area the applied manure was done with immediate incorporation or injection?

48

8.3 Did the animal grazing take place on areas belonging to the holding? If YES:

49

YES NO
1 2

a. What is the percentage of the total produced manure exported from the holding?

50

 %

9. MANURE STORAGE AND TREATMENT FACILITIES

Code

YES

NO

9.1 Storage facilities of the holding used for:

1 2

a. Solid dung

51

a1. If YES, was the storage facilities covered?

52

b. Liquid manure

53

b1. If YES, was the storage facilities covered?

54

c. Slurry

55

c1. If YES, was the storage facilities covered?

56

9.2 For the storage of slurry, the holding uses:

a. Slurry tank

57

b. Lagoon

58

